CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will explain something which has relation with the topic of discussion in the thesis. It includes the background of problem, the reason of choosing the title, the statement of problem, objectives, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, the method of writing. These elements will be clarified in the following sub – chapters.

1.1 The Background of Problem

Language plays crucial roles in human life. We can state our feelings or emotion, convey our ideas, express our desires and communicate to others using language. Language should have certain patterns which we call structure. The structure of language is of various kinds. It depends on the point of view from where we look at the language. Gleason says that there are two components of spoken language.

> Language operates with two kinds of materials. One of these is sound. Almost any set of noise the human vocal apparatus can produce is used in some way in some language. The other is ideas, social situations, meaning (1955 : 2)

It is clear that the components of spoken language are of two kinds. They are sound and meaning. The components of spoken language may be different from those of the spoken the written one. In contrast, the components of written language are of two. They are meaning and form. Regarding to the form of language, the researcher uses this term in structural context.

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Forms of written language also have meaning. The meaning depends on the kinds of the forms. It can be lexical or structural meaning. The researcher chooses the structural analysis in this thesis. It concerns with the analysis on noun phrases in the form of structures of modification. As structure of modification has structural meaning, it requires words as its components. The reason is that the structural meaning is not determined by a single word but by several words. Moreover, the meaning is also determined by word orders. Fries in The Structure of English states that:

> We have thus assumed that the signals of all structural meanings in English are similarly formal matters that can be described in term of forms. Corelations of these forms, and arrangement of order. (1952 : 59)

The forms in this case are similar to the arrangement of word occuring in a noun phrase. The English language is very difficult for Indonesian learners to master because there are striking differences on system of Indonesian and the English language, so Indonesian learners who study English frequently get some problems. One of them is about the noun phrase. Actually the most complicated problem of English noun phrases is their arrangement which is quite different from that of Indonesian. English has three possible ways of arranging M and H in noun phrase as illustrated below :

1.

M	H
my	book
clear	sky

(Setiadi, 1991:52)

2.

H	M
number	three
lived	there
walk	quickly

(Parera, 1988:34)

3.

M	H	M
the best	book	in the library
singing	birds	in the forest

1.

H	M
cincin	emas
buku	sejarah
dinding	batu

(Ramlan, 1981:129)

2.

M	H
dua	buku
enam	penjahat

(Ramlan, 1981:131)

3.

M	H	M
kelima	anak	itu
sebungkus	nasi	goreng
kedua	murid	pandai

(Ramlan, 1981:137)

1.2   The Reason of Choosing the Topic

Relating to the background, the topic of discussion in this thesis concerns with noun phrases analysis in English and Indonesian. The problems in this thesis deal with the structures, the components, the similarity, the difference of English and Indonesian noun phrases. The problems involving in noun phrases are very

important to discuss and the aspect of the problems are always found by the learners who study noun phrases.

Actually, a lot of learners who study the English language frequently get some difficulties in mastering English noun phrases. Mastering the use of English noun phrases well means understanding their structures and components. By learning English and Indonesian noun phrases we can know the similarity and the difference of English and Indonesian noun phrases.

Concerning noun phrases, the researcher of this thesis would like to analyze English and Indonesian noun phrases found in the texts of short stories.

1.3   The Statement of the Problem

The problems in this thesis are concerned with English and Indonesian noun phrases. They deal with four basic aspects:

1. What are the components of English and Indonesian noun phrases used in Beautiful Eyes and Mata Yang Indah of Kompas Best Short Stories 2001 ?

2. What are the patterns of English and Indonesian noun phrases used in Beautiful Eyes and Mata Yang Indah of Kompas Best Short Stories 2001 ?

3. How are English and Indonesian noun phrases similar in the two short stories ?

4. How are English and Indonesian noun phrases different in the two short stories ?

1.4 Objectives

The analysis on the problems in this thesis is aimed to present an easier way to comprehend English and Indonesian noun phrases, namely :

a) To identify the components of English and Indonesian noun phrases used in Beautiful Eyes and Mata Yang Indah of Kompas Best Short Stories 2001.

b) To clarify the patterns of English and Indonesian noun phrases used in Beautiful Eyes and Mata Yang Indah of Kompas Best Short Stories 2001.

c) To identify the similarity of English and Indonesian noun phrases used in Beautiful Eyes and Mata Yang Indah of Kompas Best Short Stories 2001.

d) To clarify the difference of English and Indonesian noun phrases used in Beautiful Eyes and Mata Yang Indah of Kompas Best Short Stories 2001.

1.5 The Scope of the Study

It is necessary to limit the scope of the problem in this study in order to get a detailed understanding about the topic of discussion. As we know a phrase may be in the form of infinitive phrase, gerund phrase, participal phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, noun phrase, prepositional phrase and appositive phrase, but in this thesis the researcher would like to analyze noun phrases. Noun phrase itself consists of the basis of function and the basis of structures. In this thesis the researcher analyzes only the basis of structures of English and Indonesian noun phrases in the short stories. The basis of structures of modification has two components: a head (for example: people, town, and problem) and a modifier (for example : hungry, small, easy). Further, various

parts of speech may function as a modifier of a structure of modification such as in <u>hungry</u> <u>people</u>, <u>small</u> <u>town</u>, and <u>easy</u> <u>problem</u> respectively.

1.6 The Significance of the Study

This topic seems to be interesting to study. It is hoped that the finding will be beneficial for the Indonesian learners who want to master English. Besides that this thesis is hoped can help other researchers who are interested in this topic.

1.7 The Method of Writing

The method used in writing this thesis is descriptive method. The interpretation on the data is done by describing the structures of modification in the short stories. The description will reveal two components. They are the head and the modifier. These components will be identified according to their parts of speech and positions.

The data will be analyzed syntactically. It means that the study on the arrangement of words will be done in this thesis. In describing the modification structures, a tool of analysis will be used. It is immediate constituents analysis. The reason is that the immediate constituents analysis can reveal the components of modification structures clearly.